judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred ... or a judicial district in which any defendant may be found, if there is no district in which the action may otherwise be brought." 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) (1996); Costlow, 790 F.2d at 1488; Decker Coal Co.

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- 1 - 07cv1778

v. Commonwealth Edison Co., 805 F.2d 834, 842 (9th Cir. 1986). A determination of improper venue does not go to the merits of the case, and, therefore, any dismissal on this ground must be without prejudice. <u>In re Hall</u>, 939 F2d 802, 804 (9th Cir. 1991). Plaintiff alleges constitutional violations arising out of events which allegedly took place in Washington D.C. The only named defendants are alleged to reside in Washington D.C. Plaintiff's claims therefore arose in the District of Columbia rather than the Southern District of California. 28 U.S.C. § 84(d) (2007); Costlow, 790 F.2d at 1488; Decker Coal Co., 805 F.2d at 842. Thus, if Plaintiff wishes to proceed with this civil action, she should file it in the United States District for the District of Columbia, subject to that district's procedures governing in forma pauperis applications. See 28 U.S.C. § 84 (2007). Therefore, the Court **DISMISSES** the complaint for lack of venue without prejudice, **DENIES** AS MOOT the motion to appoint counsel, and DENIES AS MOOT the motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis. IT IS SO ORDERED. DATED: October 9, 2007 United States District Judge

- 2 - 07cv1778